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III.

Dear Editor: Thank you for the check which came a few days ago. I will tell you what I did with a portion of it. I bought two sterilizing basins, three Murphy drips and medicine glasses. The Government does not supply us with these articles, which are very essential. If we want them, we must buy them ourselves. I presume later on the Government will realize the need of small things which mean so much to the recovery of human beings. We have over two thousand patients at present; in my ward, which is a pus surgical, there are fifty-seven patients and only three nurses to care for them. Almost every patient gets hot dressings and Dakin's solution. As I am the dressing nurse, you can readily see that I have all I can do and often fall short on my time off. But, thank God, I have not been ill since I came to the Camp. Most of the nurses are laid up with colds or some infection, just because they are not used to roughing it. This is good training for those who are bound for France; I wish I were.

Iowa

E. Q.

PRIVATE NURSES NEEDED IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH RANKS

Dear Editor: It is indeed true that the private duty nurse who can join the Red Cross Nursing Service for work in the military hospitals should do so. I think the public health nurses, too, should enroll in the Red Cross, for the Red Cross Nursing Service is recognizing the fact that those public health nurses remaining in the home field are meeting an imperative need that is quite as much a war service as the more romantic work abroad. For foreign service in the reconstruction work in France and for home service in the extra cantonment zones, the Red Cross has already used public health nurses and will need more. There are many private duty nurses who on account of family ties or some other reason cannot leave home. These nurses, it seems to me, should most seriously consider the needs of home service in the public health field. The call is imperative. Many more infant welfare nurses, more school, industrial or tuberculosis nurses are needed. Women with ability are needed on every side for important positions. Courses for nurses are established all over the country, liberally supplied with scholarships to prepare public health nurses for the responsibilities of their profession. Mrs. Bessie Amerman Haasis, our educational secretary, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be glad to give both information and advice about these courses. As for the private patients, it seems to me that the public health and private nurses must develop the hourly service more. By this service the highly trained nurse can supplement the care of trained attendants or of the family. In this way, one nurse can care for several patients, tripling and quadrupling her value to the community.

HELEN F. BOYD.

Secretary War Programme Committee, National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

WHAT PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL (NEW YORK) NURSES ARE DOING

Dear Editor: The Presbyterian Base Hospital Unit No. 2 was taken over by the British Expeditionary Forces and placed in charge of Base Hospital No. 1 at Etretat, France. Reports from the Unit give accounts of an active service, with well-filled wards throughout most of the year and at various times large convoys of wounded have been received by direct train service. Mrs. Janet B. Christie, Chief Nurse, and Louise M. Marsh have been mentioned in dispatches for their excellent work. Several "teams" have been sent to the Casualty Clearing Station where they have been bombarded continually by the enemy. The following